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(54) Title: AN INFECTIOUS CLONE FOR HUMAN PARAINFLUENZA VIRUS TYPE 3

(57) Abstract

A system for generating recombinant, human parainfluenza virus, particularly infectious, recombinant, human parainfluenza virus type 3 (HPIV-3) is provided. In one embodiment, the system comprises a clone comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a full-length, positive sense, anti-genome of HPIV, and at least one support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the HPIV P protein and the HPIV L protein. In another embodiment, the system further comprises a support clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the HPIV NP protein. The present invention also provides a clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length, positive sense, anti-genome of HPIV-3. The clone also comprises an RNA polymerase promoter operatively linked to the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the clone further comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes a ribozyme immediately downstream from the sequence encoding the HPIV-3 anti-genome. The present invention also relates to a method of preparing recombinant HPIV-3 virus having site-specific mutations in the HPIV-3 genome. The method comprises preparing a clone comprising a modified HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence; introducing the modified HPIV-3 clone and support clones which comprise nucleotide sequences encoding an HPIV-3 P protein, an HPIV-3 L protein, and, preferably, an HPIV-3 NP protein into host cells; and culturing the host cells under conditions that allow for synthesis of the modified HPIV-3 antigenome and the L, P, and NP proteins of HPIV-3.

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An Infectious Clone for Human Parainfluenza Virus Type 3

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BACKGROUND

5 Recognized in 1956 as a cause of respiratory infection in man, human parainfluenza viruses (HPIV) are believed to account for 4 to 22 percent of the respiratory illnesses in children, second only to respiratory syncytial virus in this regard. HPIV are important causes of the lower respiratory tract diseases such as pneumonia and bronchiolitis, and are the most common cause of croup in young children. Of the four HPIV serotypes, 1-4, type 3 virus (HPIV-3), appears to be the most virulent, frequently causing bronchiolitis and pneumonia during the first month of life.

10 Unfortunately, effective vaccines or antiviral therapies, which can be used to prevent or treat HPIV-induced infections, are not presently available. Standard methods which are used to produce inactive viruses, such as heat inactivation or chemical treatment of the virus, have been unsuccessful with all HPIV strains and serotypes, including HPIV-3. Moreover, standard methods for producing attenuated viruses produce mutations at random sites and do not allow one to modify the HPIV genome at specific sites or to 15 control the number of mutations that are introduced into genome.

Human parainfluenza viruses are enveloped, single-stranded, negative sense RNA viruses that are members of the paramyxovirus genus within the family Paramyxoviridae. Replication of the human parainfluenza viral genome (vRNA) is similar to that of other members of the Paramyxoviridae family. Upon infection of a cell, transcription is the major RNA synthetic event, resulting in the production of the 20 viral mRNAs from the negative-sense genome, i.e., the vRNA. Later in infection a transition to RNA replication occurs, resulting in synthesis of a full-length, antigenomic, positive-sense RNA, which serves as the template for synthesis of additional negative-sense genomic RNA. Transcription and replication of the genomic RNA is dependent upon formation of a ribonucleoprotein complex (RNP) consisting of the 15462 nucleotide genomic RNA encapsidated by the nucleocapsid protein (NP), and the closely associated 25 phosphoprotein (P), and the large (L) polymerase protein. Several host cell factors are also involved in the replicative cycle of HPIV.

The requirement for an intact RNP for HPIV has hindered analysis of HPIV transcription and replication in a cell-free system. Efforts to encapsidate HPIV-3 vRNA in vitro have failed, and unlike the positive sense RNA viruses, naked HPIV vRNA is not infectious. Moreover, there currently are no known 30 systems for preparing recombinant HPIV, including recombinant infectious HPIV-3.

Accordingly, there is a need for new reagents, systems, and methods that enable one to produce a recombinant HPIV, particularly a recombinant, infectious HPIV-3. Recombinant systems that permit one to introduce one or more site-specific mutations into the genome of HPIV, particularly HPIV-3, are desirable. Recombinant systems which allow one to characterize the effect of site-specific mutations on the transcription or replication of human parainfluenza viral RNA and to identify the site specific mutations which lead to the production of attenuated HPIV are especially desirable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

In accordance with the present invention a system for generating recombinant, human parainfluenza virus, particularly infectious, recombinant, human parainfluenza virus type 3 (HPIV-3) is provided. In one embodiment, the system comprises a clone comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes a full-length, positive sense, anti-genome of HPIV, and at least one support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the HPIV P protein and the HPIV L protein. In another embodiment, the system further comprises a support clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the HPIV NP protein. Preferably, each of the clones in the system comprises an RNA polymerase promoter which is operatively linked to the respective HPIV nucleotide sequence contained within the clone.

The present invention also provides a clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length, positive sense, anti-genome of HPIV-3. The clone also comprises an RNA polymerase promoter operatively linked to the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the clone further comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes a ribozyme immediately downstream from the sequence encoding the HPIV-3 anti-genome.

The present invention also relates to a method of preparing recombinant HPIV-3 virus having site-specific mutations in the HPIV-3 genome. The method comprises preparing a clone comprising a modified HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence; introducing the modified HPIV-3 clone and support clones which comprise nucleotide sequences encoding an HPIV-3 P protein, an HPIV-3 L protein, and, preferably, an HPIV-3 NP protein into host cells; and culturing the host cells under conditions that allow for synthesis of the modified HPIV-3 antigenome and the L, P, and NP proteins of HPIV-3.

The ability to produce recombinant, HPIV-3 virus genetically engineered to contain site-specific mutations within the HPIV-3 genes and cis-acting elements expedites the study of all aspects of the virus replication cycle. Additionally, a system which permits production of recombinant HPIV that is genetically engineered to contain site-specific mutations within the HPIV-3 genome is useful for identifying attenuating parainfluenza genotypes and for developing a live vaccine for human parainfluenza virus.

Figure 1 depicts the DNA form of the nucleotide sequence of the HPIV-3 genome and shows the location of restriction sites, the leader sequence, the trailer sequence, and the protein encoding regions of the genome.

5 Figure 2 is a restriction map of the pOCUS-2™ vector.

Figure 3 is a restriction map of pMG(+) showing the location of the leader sequence, luciferase encoding region, and the T7 promoter and terminator.

Figure 4 is a restriction map of pHPIV-3 showing the location of the leader sequence and the protein encoding regions of HPIV-3.

Figure 5 is a schematic depiction of the full-length infectious clone, pHPIV-3. VVφ, vaccinia 10 virus polymerase stop signal (TTTTTNT); T7, T7 RNA polymerase promoter; le, HPIV-3 leader sequence; NP, P, M, F, HN and L are the HPIV-3 protein coding regions; tr, HPIV-3 trailer sequence; Rz, the hepatitis delta virus antigenomic ribozyme; T7φ, T7 RNA polymerase terminator signal. Regions containing substitution mutations are expanded and shown above with the specific changes indicated. The A to G change at viral base 94 creates a *Sac*I site and the A to G change at viral base 15389 creates a *Stu*I 15 site.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention a system for generating recombinant, human parainfluenza virus is provided. In a preferred embodiment, the system is used to generate recombinant 20 HPIV-3. The system comprises a clone comprising a nucleotide sequence, preferably a double-stranded DNA sequence, which encodes a full-length, positive sense anti-genome of HPIV hereinafter referred to as the "HPIV clone", and one or more support clones which comprise nucleotide sequences that encode an HPIV P protein and an HPIV L protein. The nucleotide sequences that encode the HPIV P protein and HPIV L protein may be within the same clone. However, for ease of manipulation, it is preferred that the 25 nucleotide sequences that encode the HPIV P protein and the HPIV L protein be on separate clones. Preferably the HPIV clone comprises a sequence encoding an HPIV-3 antigenome. Preferably the support clone or clones encode a P protein and an L protein of HPIV-3. In another embodiment the system further comprises a support clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the HPIV NP protein, preferably the HPIV-3 NP protein.

30 As used herein "clone" refers to double-stranded DNA that can be introduced into a cell and expressed. The clone may be in the form of a viral vector such as, for example, a vaccinia viral vector, or, preferably, in the form of a plasmid. Preferably, the HPIV clone and the support clones each comprise an RNA polymerase promoter, more preferably a T7 RNA polymerase promoter. Each of the RNA polymerase promoters is operatively linked to the corresponding HPIV encoding sequence in the clone. 35 Thus, the RNA polymerase promoter on the HPIV clone is operatively linked to the HPIV sequence and the RNA polymerase on the support clones are operatively linked to the sequence or sequences encoding

the respective HPIV protein. Preferably, the plasmids comprising the clone also comprise an origin of replication, particularly a bacterial origin of replication.

The present invention also provides a clone which comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the anti-genomic sequence of HPIV-3, hereinafter referred to as the "HPIV-3 clone". Preferably, the HPIV-3 clone encodes a full-length antigenomic sequence of HPIV-3. As used herein "full-length" means that the anti-genomic sequence is complementary to the entire negative sense, genomic sequence of HPIV-3 extending from the 3' nucleotide of the leader sequence through the 5' nucleotide of the trailer sequence of the HPIV-3 genome. The DNA form of the full-length, genomic sequence of HPIV-3, SEQ ID NO:1, is shown in Fig. 1. In addition to the leader and trailer sequences, the HPIV-3 clone contains sequences encoding the HPIV-3 proteins N, P, M, F, HN, and L, as well as the cis-acting elements. The HPIV-3 clone may encode a wild-type HPIV-3 antigenome sequence or a modified HPIV-3 antigenome having one or more mutations contained therein. The mutation may be in the form of a foreign gene which is inserted into the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence. Preferably, the mutations are substitutions of one or more nucleotides, deletions of 6 to 12 nucleotides, or additions of 6 to 12 nucleotides in the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence. More preferably, the modified HPIV-3 clone contains substitutions either in the genes or the cis-acting elements, or both of the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence.

Preferably, the HPIV-3 clone is a plasmid that comprises a nucleotide sequence which encodes a ribozyme, more preferably the hepatitis delta virus antigenomic ribozyme, immediately downstream from the HPIV antigenome-encoding sequence. Following transcription of the clone, the ribozyme cleaves the ribozyme from the HPIV antigenome to provide a replication competent 3' end on the antigenome. More preferably, the HPIV-3 clone also comprises an RNA polymerase terminator following the ribozyme sequence. In one embodiment, the HPIV-3 clone is the plasmid pHPIV-3 depicted in Fig. 5, which plasmid was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852, USA, on May ___, 1998 and has Accession Number ____.

The present invention also relates to a method of preparing recombinant HPIV, particularly HPIV-3, using the above described system. The method comprises introducing an HPIV clone and the support clones which encode HPIV P protein and HPIV L protein, into host cells, preferably human cells; culturing the host cells under conditions that allow for formation of an HPIV anti-genomic transcript, synthesis of the HPIV genome (vRNA) and the HPIV proteins L, P, and NP, and formation of a recombinant HPIV; and recovering the recombinant HPIV from the culture. Preferably the host cells which are transfected with the HPIV clone and support clones, contain an RNA polymerase that corresponds to the RNA polymerase promoter that is operatively linked to the HPIV sequences in the HPIV clone and the support clones. In a preferred embodiment, a support clone comprising the nucleotide sequence which encodes the HPIV-NP protein operatively linked to an RNA polymerase promoter is also introduced into the cells. Preferably, the host cells are infected with a viral recombinant, preferably a vaccinia virus recombinant, which expresses the RNA polymerase, more preferably the T7 RNA polymerase, prior to or

in combination with transfection with the HPIV clone and support clone or clones. When such cells are infected with the vaccinia virus recombinant, it is preferred that the HPIV-3 clone also comprise a vaccinia virus RNA polymerase terminator upstream of the T7 RNA polymerase and a vaccinia virus RNA polymerase terminator downstream of the T7 RNA polymerase terminator.

5 The present invention also relates to a method of introducing site-specific mutations into the genome of a recombinant HPIV-3. The method comprises preparing a modified HPIV-3 clone comprising one or more mutations in the sequence which encodes the HPIV-3 anti-genome; introducing the modified HPIV-3 clone and support clones comprising sequences which encode HPIV-3 P protein and HPIV-3 L protein, and preferably, HPIV-3 NP protein into host cells; and culturing the host cells under 10 conditions that allow for formation of a modified HPIV-3 antigenomic transcript and synthesis of the HPIV-3 L, P, and NP proteins. The modified HPIV-3 clone and the support clones contain an RNA polymerase promoter that is operatively linked to the HPIV-3 protein-encoding sequences. The host cells contain within the cytoplasm thereof an RNA polymerase that corresponds to the RNA polymerase promoter on the modified HPIV-3 clone and the support clones.

15 Preferably, the modified HPIV-3 clone, containing one or more mutations therein, is made by conventional PCR techniques using an HPIV-3 clone as a template. The mutations are made in the cis-acting elements of the HPIV-3 sequence or in an HPIV-3 protein encoding sequence. Preferably the mutation is made in the L protein-encoding sequence. If mutations are made in the HPIV-3 protein-encoding sequences of the HPIV-3 clone, it is preferred that a similar type of mutation be made in the same 20 site in the protein-encoding sequence of the corresponding support clone. For example, if a mutation is made at a specific site in the L protein-encoding sequence of the HPIV-3 clone, it is preferred that the same mutation be made at the same site in the L protein-encoding sequence of the L protein-encoding support clone. Such method is useful for identifying mutations that block the synthesis of viral particles or result in the production of non-infectious or non-virulent HPIV-3.

25 To determine whether the mutated viruses produced by the above-described method are non-virulent, i.e., attenuated, the mutated viruses are first tested in vitro to determine whether the mutation has resulted in a slower growing phenotype, i.e., the mutated virus grows more slowly in tissue culture than the wild-type virus. The mutated viruses which exhibit this phenotype are then examined in vivo, by injection into an animal, such as the cotton rat, which is good experimental model for parainfluenza virus. The 30 infected animals are then examined to determine if they are producing antibodies to HPIV-3 and to determine if there is a reduction in the severity of symptoms as compared to animals infected with wild-type virus.

The ability to produce recombinant HPIV-3 virus genetically engineered to contain specific alterations within the HPIV-3 genes and cis-acting elements expedites the study of all aspects of the virus 35 replication cycle. Additionally, a system which permits production of recombinant HPIV that is

genetically engineered to contain specific alterations within the HPIV-3 genes is useful for identifying attenuating parainfluenza genotypes and for developing a live vaccine for human parainfluenza virus.

The following examples of methods of preparing a full-length cDNA clone of HPIV-3 and methods of preparing a modified or mutated, infectious, recombinant HPIV-3 are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1. Construction of a Full-Length cDNA Clone of HPIV-3.

The construction of a full-length infectious clone of HPIV-3 containing mutations at specific sites was achieved by a two-step process. The initial step was the generation of a minireplicon which contained the positive sense leader portion region and trailer regions of HPIV-3. The second step involved the insertion of RT-PCR fragments derived from HPIV-3 genomic RNA into the minireplicon. The positive-sense minireplicon contained the following: A T7 promoter which directed the synthesis of two non-viral G residues, followed by the positive-sense leader region of HPIV-3, a portion of the NP 5' UTR (to viral base 97), the luciferase gene, a portion of the L 3'UTR (starting at viral base 15387) and trailer sequences of HPIV-3. The full-length nucleotide sequence of HPIV-3 genome and the location of the leader sequence, trailer sequence and protein-encoding regions is shown in Figure 1. The hepatitis delta virus antigenomic ribozyme followed to effect precise cleavage after the 3' terminal HPIV-3 specific base. A T7 RNA polymerase terminator was also incorporated into the replicon followed the ribozyme sequence. Additionally, vaccinia virus polymerase termination signals were inserted immediately upstream and downstream of the aforementioned sequences. During the construction, single base changes were created in the regions encoding the NP 5' UTR and the L 3' UTR. An A to G change at viral base 94 and the A to G change at base 15389 created SacI and StuI sites, respectively, which served as genetic tags to identify virus as being of recombinant origin.

The vector pOCUS-2 (Novagen) was chosen as the starting plasmid for preparing the minireplicon [pPIV3-MG(+)], because of its small size (1930 bp). It is believed that the use of a small starting plasmid may increase the stability of the full-length clone.

The mini-replicon was constructed by generating PCR products encoding the leader and trailer regions flanked by a T7 promoter and hepatitis delta virus antigenomic ribozyme, respectively. The primers used for synthesis of the T7 promoter/leader region were: 5'-
TAGTCGGCCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGACCAACAAAGAGAAGAA

30 5'-ACT-3', SEQ ID NO:2, and 5'-GAAATTATAGAGCTCCCTTTCT-3', SEQ ID NO:3. The first primer encodes an EagI site and the T7 promoter (underlined) and the second primer introduced an A to G base change at viral base 94, (bold) within the 5' untranslated region (UTR) of the NP mRNA, which creates a SacI site. The template for this reaction pHPIV3-CAT, described in De, B. P. and A. K. Banerjee. (1993.) Rescue of synthetic analogs of genome RNA of human parainfluenza virus type 3. Vir. 196:344-348, which is incorporated herein by reference. The resulting PCR product was cloned into the EagI and SacI

sites of pOCUS-2, which is depicted in Figure 2. The primers used for synthesis of the trailer/ribozyme region were:

5' -TAAGGCCTAAAGATAGACAAAAAGTAAGAAAAACATGTAATATATA
TACCAAACAGAGTTCTTCTCTTGTTTGGTGGTCGGCATGGCATCTC-3',

5 SEQ ID NO:4, and 5'-CTGGGTACCCCTTAGCCATCCGAGT-3', SEQ ID NO:5. The first primer contains sequence from the 3' UTR of the L mRNA, through the trailer, and primes synthesis of the ribozyme (underlined). Also, an A to G change at viral base 15389 (bold), which creates a *S*tal site within the 3'UTR of the L mRNA is encoded by this primer. The second primer encodes the 3' end of the ribozyme (underlined) and a *B*glII site. The template for this PCR reaction was pSA1, a plasmid 10 containing the ribozyme sequence, as previously described in Perrotta, A. T. and M. D. Been. 1991. The pseudoknot-like structure required for efficient self-cleavage of hepatitis delta virus RNA. *Nature* 350:434-436, which is incorporated herein by reference. The PCR product derived from this reaction was cloned into the *S*tal and *B*glII sites of pOCUS-2. The leader and trailer regions were combined into a single clone by transferring the *E*agI/*P*stI fragment of the T7/leader clone into the *P*acI/*P*stI sites of the 15 trailer/ribozyme clone.

To prevent possible interference by transcription from cryptic vaccinia virus promoters, vaccinia virus polymerase transcription stop signals (TTTTTNT) were inserted upstream and downstream of the replicon near *P*vII and *S*spI sites within pOCUS-2. A T7 transcription termination signal was removed from pET-17b by digesting with *B*lI and *B*spEI, and inserted into the *S*spI site (blunted with T4 DNA 20 polymerase) of pOCUS-2. A luciferase reporter gene was then inserted into the *S*acI and *S*tal sites to create pPIV3-MG(+), which is schematically depicted in Figure 3.

To generate the full-length HPIV-3 clone, five RT-PCR products were generated from HPIV-3 virion RNA and cloned. These fragments were subsequently inserted into pPIV3-MG(+), replacing the luciferase coding sequences, to create pHPIV-3, the full-length clone. The five RT-PCR products were 25 generated from HPIV-3 strain 47885 virion RNA which was obtained from Robert Chanock, at the National Institutes of Health. These PCR products, encompassing the remainder of the HPIV-3 genome, were identified by restriction enzyme analysis and cloned, either in pUC19 or pOCUS-2, and then inserted into pPIV3-MG(+).

The first PCR product containing viral bases 83 to 2721 was inserted into the *S*maI site of pUC19. 30 The 83/2721 clone was then digested with *S*acI and *X*maI, removing viral bases 94 to 553 which were inserted into the *S*acI and *S*phI (blunt with T4 DNA polymerase) of pPIV3-MG(+). The 83/2721 clone was then digested with *P*stI to remove a fragment containing viral bases 540 to 2274, which was then inserted into the *P*stI site of the pPIV3-MG(+) clone containing the 94/554 fragment. The second PCR product encompassing viral bases 13395 to 15397 was cloned into the *S*maI site of pUC19. This 35 13395/15397 clone was then digested with *S*tal and *P*acI and the resulting fragment containing viral bases

13632 to 15381 was inserted into the *Stu*I and *Pac*I sites of the pPIV3-MG(+) clone containing viral sequence to base 2274. The resulting clone contained viral bases 1 to 2274 and 13632 to 15462 in the pPIV3-MG(+) context.

5 The third PCR product containing viral bases 7403 to 11513 was digested with *Bsp*MI (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Xho*I to produce a fragment containing bases 7437 to 11444 which was inserted into the *Xho*I and *Ssp*I sites of pOCUS-2. The fourth PCR fragment containing viral bases 10904 to 13773 was digested with *Pvu*II and *Bam*HI (viral bases 10918 to 13733) and inserted into the *Eco*RI (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Bam*HI sites of pUC19. The two viral segments were combined by digesting the 7437/11444 clone with *Sac*I (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Eco*NI and inserting 10 into the 10918/13733 clone digested with *Eco*RI (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Eco*NI. The resulting clone contained viral bases 7437 to 13733 in a pUC19 background. The remainder of the viral sequence was derived from a fifth PCR product encompassing viral bases 83 to 7457 which had been digested with *Xmn*I and *Xho*I (viral bases 553 to 7437) and cloned into the *Stu*I and *Xho*I sites of pOCUS-2. The 7437/13733 clone was then digested with *Bam*HI, blunted with T4 DNA polymerase, and digested 15 with *Xho*I to release a fragment that was inserted into the *Eag*I (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Xho*I digested 553/7437 clone. The resulting clone contained viral bases 553 to 13733. This clone was then digested with *Psh*AI and *Pac*I and the resulting fragment containing viral bases 2143 to 13632 was inserted into the same sites of the pPIV3-MG(+) clone containing viral bases 1 to 2274 and 13632 to 15462. This generated pHPIV-3, the infectious clone, which is schematically depicted in Figure 4.

20 To insert the P gene into pGEM-4, P sequences were transferred from a P-lac-fusion clone, (described in 38, which is incorporated herein by reference) by digesting with *Xba*I (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) *Bam*HI, and inserted into the *Kpn*I (blunted with T4 DNA polymerase) and *Bam*HI sites of pGEM4. The pPIV3-NP and pPIV3-L clones, as described in 15, 16, which are incorporated herein by reference, were in a pGEM-4 background. The pPIV3-L clone was also modified. In the natural L mRNA sequence there is a non-initiating AUG 11 nucleotides from the 5' end of the transcript. This was removed 25 from pPIV3-L by mutational PCR, changing viral bases 8636 and 8637 from AT to TA.

Example 2. Preparation of Recombinant HPIV-3.

30 Confluent monolayers of HeLa cells in 6-well plates were infected with recombinant vaccinia virus vTF7-3 at a multiplicity of infection of 2. vTF7-3 expresses T7 RNA polymerase as described in. Fuerst, T. R., P. L. Earl, and B. Moss. 1987. "Use of a hybrid vaccinia virus-T7 RNA polymerase system for expression of target genes." Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:2538-2544, and Fuerst, T. R., E. G. Niles, F. W. Studier, and B. Moss. 1986. "Eukaryotic transient-expression system based on recombinant vaccinia virus that synthesizes bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 83:8122-8126, which are incorporated herein by reference. After 1 hour at 37°C, pPIV3-NP, pPIV3-P, pPIV3-L and pHPIV-3 were 35 transfected using Lipofectin (BRL) according to manufacturers instructions. After three hours the

transfection medium was removed and replaced with 1.5 ml Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM)/5% fetal bovine serum. After 40 to 48 hours the plates were frozen, thawed and scraped. The clarified medium supernatant (250 μ l) was then used to infect fresh HeLa cell monolayers in 6-well plates. DMEM (1.5ml) containing 25 μ g/ml 1-B-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine (araC) to inhibit vaccinia virus replication was added after a 1 hour attachment. After forty hours the plates were frozen, thawed, and scraped. The clarified medium supernatant was then titered for HPIV-3 in the presence of AraC. During the titration, isolated plaques were picked as agar plugs. The agar plugs were placed in 500 ml opti-MEM at 4°C for 4 hr. 250 μ l were then used to infect fresh HeLa cell monolayers for amplification of the plaque isolates for 40 hr.

10 In a preferred embodiment transfection conditions were 1 μ g pHPIV-3, 2 μ g pPIV3-NP, 4 μ g pPIV3-P and 0.1 μ g pPIV3-L. Under these conditions approximately 1000 pfu per 6×10^5 cells were obtained during the initial transfection and 10^6 pfu per 6×10^5 cells after the amplification.

15 When individual plasmids were omitted from the transfection step it was observed that the pHPIV-3, pPIV3-P and pPIV3-L plasmids were required for recovery of virus but, surprisingly, as shown in Table 1 below, pPIV3-NP was not.

20

Table 1

Plasmids Transfected

HPIV-3	NP	P	L	Virus Recovery
+	+	+	+	14/15 ^a
-	+	+	+	0/2
+	-	+	+	3/3 ^b
+	+	-	+	0/3
+	+	+	-	0/2

25

Table 1. Recovery of HPIV-3 from pHPIV-3. HeLa cell monolayers were infected with vTF7-3 and transfected with the indicated plasmids. After 40 hr cells were lysed and supernatants added to fresh HeLa cell monolayers in the presence of araC to inhibit vTF7-3 replication. These monolayers were then lysed.

and the supernatants assayed for HPIV-3. The number of experiments for which HPIV-3 was recovered per attempts is displayed under virus recovery.

^aThe single experiment that did not yield HPIV-3 used 0.1 ug of the P plasmid.

^bThe omission of the NP plasmid resulted in 3 to 5 fold lower titers of HPIV-3.

5

Characterization of Recovered Virus.

In order to characterize the recovered virus and to purify HPIV-3 from vTF7-3, plaques of which are only slightly smaller than those of HPIV-3, isolated plaques suspected to be HPIV-3 were picked and amplified in HeLa cells. The plaque purified and amplified virus isolates and appropriate controls were 10 then analyzed in neutralization assays. Virus (isolates #3 and #5) was preincubated (30 min on ice) with 5 ul rabbit pre-immune serum, 5 ul rabbit polyclonal anti-HPIV-3 antisera, or assayed in the presence of 25ug/ml AraC. The sera was incubated with virus on ice for 30 min prior to a standard plaque assay. To allow maximal plaque development, the plates were then incubated at 37°C for 66 hr prior to staining with crystal violet. The results of the assay indicated that the plaque purified virus was completely inhibited by 15 the anti-HPIV-3 antisera, while vTF7-3 was not. In contrast, the HPIV-3 isolates were not inhibited by AraC, whereas the vTF7-3 virus was completely inhibited. Interestingly, of the eight recombinant HPIV-3 isolates, four had plaque sizes identical to the parental HPIV-3 stock while four were slightly larger. The plaque size of isolate #3 was slightly larger than isolate #5 and the wild type HPIV-3 virus.

20 To determine whether the NP coding sequence of pHPIV-3, which shares the same position as luciferase in pPIV3-MG(+), was being expressed from pHPIV-3, pHPIV-3 and pPIV3-NP were separately transfected into vTF7-3 infected HeLa cells and cell lysates prepared after 48 hr. The lysates were then analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-HPIV-3RNP antisera. This antisera recognizes primarily NP and reacts poorly with P.

25 Specifically, extracts (equivalent to 6×10^4 cells) were run on SDS-10% PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The primary antibody was a rabbit polyclonal anti-RNP antisera diluted 1:1000. The secondary antibody was 1:1000 dilution of a goat anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. Visualization was through chemiluminescence (ECL kit, Amersham). As shown by the 30 Western blot, HPIV-3 RNP recognized NP from the pPIV3-NP and pHPIV-3 transfected cell extracts and from purified HPIV-3 RNP. No proteins were recognized in a mock-transfected HeLa extract. Thus, it appears that NP is expressed from pHPIV-3, presumably being translated from the T7-directed, antigenomic RNA transcript.

35 To determine whether the recovered, recombinant virus had specific mutations in its genome, RNA was extracted from wild type and plaque isolated viruses and used for RT-PCR analysis using primers flanking the substitution mutations. Viral RNA was isolated from approximately 2×10^7 plaque forming units (pfu) of plaque purified virus isolates #3, 5, 7 and 9, or wt HPIV-3 strain 47885. Reverse transcription was carried out using Superscript II reverse transcriptase (BMB) at 44°C for 1 hr using

oligonucleotides which primed at viral base 23 or 15100. The PCR was carried out with Expand Long polymerase (BMB) using second primers which result in amplification of viral bases 23 to 303, or 15100 to 15440.

PCR products encompassing viral bases 1 to 324 and 15080 to 15462 were generated from the 5 indicated isolates, digested with SacI and StuI, respectively, and analyzed on a 1.4% agarose gel. PCR products of the expected sizes were generated in a RT-dependent manner, indicating that the PCR products were derived from RNA rather than contaminating plasmid DNA.

As shown on the agarose gel, the sizes of the 1 to 324 and 15080 to 15462 PCR products are increased by 21 and 22 base pairs, respectively, over the length of the viral specific regions due to the 10 inclusion of restriction enzyme sites in the amplification primers. Digestion with SacI showed that the mutation at base 94 was not present in the wild-type virus but was present in the plaque isolated viruses, indicating they are of recombinant origin. Similarly, PCR product derived from the region encompassing viral base 15389 of wild type HPIV-3 was not cleaved by StuI. However, only four of the eight plaque isolated viruses contained the mutation which creates the StuI site. Direct sequencing of the PCR products 15 confirmed these results.

DISCUSSION

A full-length plasmid clone of the HPIV-3 genome, pHPIV-3 was constructed. Upon transfection of pHPIV-3 and plasmids encoding the viral NP, P and L proteins into vTF7-3-infected HeLa cells, recombinant HPIV-3 bearing genetic markers was efficiently recovered. Several interesting features of this 20 system were noted. First, the viral NP protein could be expressed from the infectious clone, and this expression obviated the need for an NP support plasmid. It is believed that the NP protein is synthesized directly from the primary antigenomic transcript after it is capped by the vaccinia virus capping enzyme.

Second, two recombinant viruses with distinct genotypes and phenotypes were produced, probably due to recombination between the pHPIV-3 and pPIV3-L plasmids, although the possibility that 25 the reversion arises during RNA replication cannot be excluded. pPIV3-L contains the entire L 3' UTR and part of the trailer region, extending to base 15437, an overlap of 48 base pairs beyond the StuI site. This is ample room for recombination between plasmids to occur readily in vaccinia virus infected cells.

From these results, there appears to be selection in the HPIV-3 system. All the large plaque virus isolates had reverted to a wild-type sequence at base 15389, while retaining the change at base 94. Since 30 A94G is the only known alteration in these viruses from the parental virus, it appears that The isolates which retained both mutations had a plaque size identical to that of the parental (wild type) virus, but when the 15389 mutation was lost, plaque size increased, indicating that the mutation at base 15389 was detrimental in the context of the A94G mutation. There was one other known change between pHPIV-3 and the support plasmids. A non-initiating AUG exists in the natural L protein message. Since this AUG 35 is only 11 nucleotides from the 5' end of the L mRNA and in a poor translation initiation context, it may not cause much interference with L mRNA translation. However, in the support plasmid pPIV3-L this

non-initiating AUG is much further from the 5' end of the transcript where it is more likely to be recognized by ribosomes. This AUG was removed from pPIV3-L by changing bases 8636 and 8637 from AT to TA, destroying a SphI site and creating a NheI site. To investigate whether this change was present in the recombinant virus and could be responsible for the large plaque phenotype, RT-PCR analysis was 5 done. PCR products encompassing this site and derived from both the wild type and the plaque isolated viruses retained a wild type sequence, indicating recombination had not occurred over this region and that these changes could not account for any variance in plaque size.

The finding that recombination may occur between transfected plasmids indicates that care must be taken when introducing mutations into the paramyxovirus or rhabdovirus infectious clone systems. 10 Mutations introduced within the NP, P or L sequences preferably are carried by both the support plasmids and the infectious clone. Otherwise, resultant virus may not carry the desired mutation. The only possible exception to this is the HPIV-3 system, in which the HPIV-3 infectious clone expresses NP, negating the need for the NP support plasmid. Still, it is preferred that the HPIV-3 NP support plasmid be included in the system, since significantly greater yields of HPIV-3 were obtained when the support NP plasmid was 15 included in the transfection.

An infectious clone for HPIV-3 is useful for understanding the molecular biology of HPIV-3 and for developing a vaccine for this important pathogen. The ability to generate specific mutations within HPIV-3 makes all aspects of HPIV-3 replication amenable to study. Any mutation, including those studied 20 previously in other contexts, can now be examined with this system. The ability to introduce specific mutations also permits the possibility of revertant analysis, which could refine our understanding of protein-protein or protein-RNA interactions.

The infectious clone is also useful for identifying mutations which attenuate the virus. Such virus is useful for developing new vaccine strains of HPIV-3. In addition, mutations present in a current candidate vaccine strain of HPIV-3 can be inserted into pHPIV-3. Through identifying multiple deleterious 25 mutations, it should be possible to engineer several mutations affecting various steps in the virus life cycle into a single HPIV-3 strain. Such a virus should be highly attenuated and not readily able to revert.

While the invention has been described to some degree of particularity, various adaptations and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A recombinant HPIV clone comprising:

- 5 a. a nucleotide sequence encoding a positive sense, antigenome of human parainfluenza virus; and
- b. an RNA polymerase promoter operatively linked to said nucleotide sequence.

2. The clone of claim 1 wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes the antigenome of HPIV-3.

10 3. The clone of claim 2 wherein said clone further comprises a ribozyme sequence downstream from said antigenome-encoding sequence.

4. The clone of claim 2 wherein the RNA polymerase promoter is the T7 RNA polymerase promoter.

15 5. The clone of claim 3 wherein the ribozyme is an antigenomic ribozyme.

6. The clone of claim 3 further comprising an RNA polymerase terminator downstream of the ribozyme sequence.

20 7. The clone of claim 2 wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes a modified anti-genome of HPIV-3.

8. The clone of claim 2 wherein the clone has the characteristics of a plasmid deposited with the American Type Culture Collection and having Accession Number _____.

25 9. The clone of claim 7 wherein the HPIV-3 antigenome-encoding sequence comprises a mutation selected from the group consisting of a substitution of one or more nucleotides, a deletion of from 3 to 12 nucleotides, and an addition of from 3 to 12 nucleotides.

10. A method for preparing recombinant human parainfluenza virus comprising:

30 a. providing a recombinant system which comprises:

- i. an HPIV clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a positive sense, antigenome of human parainfluenza virus;
- ii. a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus L protein; and
- iii. a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus P protein,

wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the P protein and L protein may be on the same support clone or on separate support clones;

5 b. introducing the recombinant system of step (a) into host cells;

c. culturing the host cells of step (b) for a time sufficient to permit transfection of the host cells and formation of recombinant human parainfluenza virus; and

d. recovering the recombinant human parainfluenza virus from the culture of transfected host cells.

10 11. The method of claim 11 wherein the antigenome-encoding sequence of the HPIV clone is operatively-linked to an RNA polymerase promoter; wherein the P protein-encoding sequences of the support clones is operatively-linked to an RNA polymerase promoter;

15 wherein the L protein-encoding sequences of the support clones is operatively-linked to an RNA polymerase promoter; and wherein the host cells comprise an RNA polymerase corresponding to the RNA polymerase promoter of said HPIV clone and said support clones.

20 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the host cells are infected with a viral recombinant capable of expressing the RNA polymerase prior to or in combination with introduction of the recombinant system into the host cells.

25 13. A host cell for producing a recombinant human parainfluenza virus, said host cell comprising:

a. an HPIV clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a positive sense, antigenome of human parainfluenza virus;

b. a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus L protein; and

c. a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus P protein;

30 wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the P protein and L protein may be on the same support clone or on separate support clones.

35 14. The host cell of claim 13 further comprising a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus NP protein.

15. The host cell of claim 13 wherein the HPIV clone comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding an anti-genome of HPIV-3.

5 16. The host cell of claim 15 wherein the anti-genome encoding sequence of HPIV-3 comprises a site-specific mutation.

10 17. The host cell of claim 14 wherein the HPIV-3 clone further comprises an RNA polymerase promoter operatively linked to the HPIV-3 antigenomic sequence and wherein each of the support clones comprises an RNA polymerase promoter operatively linked to the HPIV-3 protein-encoding sequence of said support clone.

18. A method of introducing a site-specific mutation into the genome of a recombinant human parainfluenza virus, comprising the following steps:

15 a. preparing a clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza viral antigenome having a mutation at a specific site;

b. co-transfected host cells with the clone of step (a),
a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an HPIV L protein, and a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an HPIV P

20 protein;

wherein the nucleotide sequence encoding the P protein and L protein may be on the same support clone or on separate support clones; and

25 c. culturing the transfected host cells for a time sufficient to allow formation of a recombinant human parainfluenza virus.

19. The method of claim 18 further comprising the step of transfecting the host cells with a support clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an HPIV NP protein.

30 20. The method of claim 18 wherein the clone of step (a) is prepared using polymerase chase reaction techniques and a clone comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a human parainfluenza virus antigenome as a template, wherein the antigenome-encoding nucleotide sequence of said template clone lacks the site-specific mutation..

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MboII		Oral		OrDI
		Swal		
ACCAAAACAAGAGAAGAAACTGTTOGGAAATATAAATTAAATTAAAATTAACTT	Taggattaaagacattgactagaagg	80		
TGGTTTGTCTCTCTTGAACAAGCCTTATATTAAATTAAATTGAATT	Atcctaatttctgtactgtatcttcc			
12	36	37		71
			BsaAI	
tcaagaaaaaggaaactctataattcaaaaaatgttggcctattgatacatttaatgcacgttaggcaagaaaaacataac	160			
agttctttcccttgagatattaaagttttacaactcggtaaactatgttadattacgtgcattccgttctttgtattg				
				139
PvuII				Avall
NspBII		EcoRII		StyI
aaaaatcagctggggagctatcattccatggacagaaaaatactgtctccatatttgccttggaccgacaataactgtatg	240			
ttttagtcgaccacacctcgatagtgaggaccctgtctttttagacagaggtataaaacgggaaacctggctgttattgactac				
166	186	204	218	
166	MboII			222
	Ksp632I			
	EarI			
	SapI			NspI
acaatgagaaaaatgacattagctttctatttctatctcattcacttagataatgagaaaaacaacatgcacaaaggcaggg	320			
tgttactctttactgtaatcgagaagataaagatagagtaagtgtatcttttttttacgtgttccgtccc				
261				302
262				
262				
263				
ttctttgggtctttattgtcaatggctatgccaatccagagcttacctgacaacaaatggaaagtaatgcagatgttaa	400			
aagaaccacagaaaataacagttaaccgaatacggtttaggtctcgaaaatggactgttgcatttaccttattacgtctacaatt				
MsII		BglII		
atatgtcatatataatgattgagaaaaatctaaaaacggaaaaatggaggatttgtggtaagacgagagagatgat	480			
tatacagtatataactactttcttagattttccgttttccataccctccaaaaacaccaattctgtctctactata				
407	425			
		EcoRII		PstI
		Tsp45I	EcoRII	EbvI
atgaaaaagacaactgagtggtatttggaaagtgtacccgttatgaccaggaaactatgtgcagaacggcagaaacaaat	560			
tacttttctgttgactcacctataaaccttacgtggacctaataacttgtcctttgcatacgacgtttgcctgttgcgtttgttgc				
511 515		527	539	553

Fig. 1a

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Fig. 1b

HphI	EcoRII	NdeI	BamHI
1071	1083	1100	1113
tttatctgtatccctagagatccatacatggtagttccgaccaggcaactatccatggatttatgcaatggg 1120			
aaatagacataggagtcttaggatatgtaccactcaagcgtggccgtttaggacggtataccctcaatacgttaccc			
1130			
Bsp1407I Tsp45I MboII XbaI PvuII Nsp8II			
ggtaggcagggttacaaaacagagccatgcacacgtatgtacggaaagatcatatctagatatgtatatgttccagctgg 1200			
ccaccgtcaacatgtttgtctcggtacgttgcatacactgcccctctagatagatctataactataaaggctgacc			
1158 1165 1175 1194			
1194			
PmlI SfaNI SdI SacI McoII Tsp45I			
BsaAI Eco57I HgiAI BsrI			
gacaaggcgttagcacgtgatgtcaagctcagatgagctcaacactggaaagatgaactggaggtagacacacgaaggccaaa 1280			
ctgttcgtcatcgactacgacttcgagttactcgagttgtgaccttctacttgaacctcacttgtgtgttcgggttt			
1213 1222 1235 1244 1263			
1213 1235 1248			
1218 1235			
HindIII BsmAI AcII MsII			
1283 1320 1345 1354			
BstXI			
SapI			
MboII			
Ksp632I			
gatggcaatagatgaagaaccagaacaatttgaacacagagcagatcaagaacaaggatggagaacctcaatcatctataa 1440			
ctaccgttatctacttctcggtttgtttaacttgtctcgtagttcttgcaccttggaggtagtagatatt			
1374			
1374			
1374			
Avall			
RsrII Cac8I			
1479 1487			
1480			
tccaaatatgtttggcagaaggaaacagaaggatgtatgtatcgaccggcaagctacagaatccgacaataatcaagactgaa 1520			
aggttatacgaaccggctttccctttgtttcactactagccctggctcgatgtcttaggtttatagtctgactt			

Fig. 1c

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Fig. 1d

Fig. 1e

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ggggcaaacagaaacacagacagaatcatcagaaacacaatccccatcatggaatcccattatcgacaacaactgacc 2720
 ccccgtttgtctttgtgtcttagtgcgtttgttttagggtagtacccatggtaatagctgttgttactgg

gaaccgaacagacaaggcacaaccccccacaaacaactcccagatcaactcgtaaaaagaatcaatccgaacaactct 2800
 ctggcttgtctgtttgggggtttgttgaggtagttgagcatgttttagtttaggtttgtttgaga

MboII

MfaI

Ksp632I

ClaI

gaatccaaacccaaagacacaaaagacaattggaaaggaaaggatacagaagagagcaatcgattacagagaggc 2880
 cttaggtttgggttctgttttctgttaaccctttcccttcctatgtttcttcgttagctaaatgtctcccg

2826

2852

2852

2862

BsaBI

aattactctattgcagaatcttgggttaattcaatctacactaaaacttagatttatatacaagacaaacgagtgtatgtg 2960
 ttaatgagataacgtcttagaaccacattaaatgtatgtatgttttgcataatatagtttctgtttgtcaacatacac

2930

SfaNI

tagcaaatgtactaaacaatgttagatactgcatcaaaatgatagacttcctaggattaggcatagggtttcaatggac 3040
 atcgtttacatgatgttacatctatgacgttagtttctatctgttttgcataatcgtatcccaaaagtacatgt

2990

VspI

AsaI

BglII

MboII

aatgacacaaaaatttaatcagataaaaaatgaaatgtttaaaccccaaaaggcagatctaaagagaatggacgaatcacatag 3120
 ttactgttttaattatgtctatgttttactttacaatttggagtttgcgttagatttcttacctgtttagtgcata

3052

3091

3120

3052

BclI

BsaRI

aagatgtatgaaaaatcaaagagaacaactgtcatgtcacatcgtaattcaatctaaatgtactgagagag 3200
 ttctaaactatcttttagtttctctgttgcacatgtactgttagcaataaaatgtttagaaatttaatactgactcttc

3156

3198

BclI

MboII

gaggaaagaaagaccaaaatgaatccaaatgagagagatctatgtcaagacaaaattgaaagaagaaaatcaagaaa 3280
 ctccttcttctggtttacttagttactctctcatagatactgtttctttaactttctttcttagtttt

3243

3263

Fig. 1f

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BclI | MboII |
gaggadagaaagaccaaaatgaatccaaatgagagagatctatgatcaagacaaaattgaaagaagaaaagatcaagaaa 3280
ctccctttctttctggttttacttaggttactctctcatagatacttagttctgttttaactttcttctttcttagttttt

EcoRII	3243	3263
SexAI	BsaBI	NspI
accaggtttgaccacttatggggcacaaggattgacaaatatacgtatctatcgacatgcaggaaatacgtt	3360	
tggtccaaactgggtgaataccctccgtgtccataactgtttatatggactagatatagctgtacgtcctttatgcaa		
3281	3332	3343
3282	PstI	

3282 PlaI
8cgI
||
agagaacgacgtacaagttaaatcagagatattaaaggttcataacaacgagtc当地3440
tctcttgttgc当地tcaattttagtctctataattcaagttatgttgc当地tagttacgtt当地tctgattatgggtcttttc
|||
3406

Spel 3407
tgagcagtacaatgagatcactagt tgcaagtcatcaacaacagcaatctcccacaaaggcagaaaacaatcatataaacc 3520
actcgatcgatgttactcttagtgcacgtcagtagttagtgcgttagagggtgtttcgcttttgttagtataatatttg
Hac I
3460

P end M start |
VspI
Asal
cagagtggaaacaatagacatcaatcaatacaaaaataaaaaaatttgggattaaadaataaaatttaatccttgtccaaaa 3760
gtctcactttgttatctgttagttatgtttattcttttaaatcctaatttcttatatttaattaggaacaggttt
3743
3743

Fig. 1q

PstI

tgagtrataactaactctgcaatacacatccggagtcatcatctctgagaatggtcataatagaaccattaccactc 3840
actcataatgtatgagacgttatatgtgtaaaggccctcagtagtaagagactcttaccagtatacttggtaatggtgag

3796

PstI MI BamHI

aaagtcaatgaacagagaaaaggcagtacccacatttagagtgtccaaaaatcgaaaaatccacaaaaatggatccggta 3920
tttcagttacttgtctttcgatggagtgtaaatctaacggttttagcctttaggtggtttgtaccttagggccat

3901 3910

MboII

FokI

MboII

Tsp45I

tttggatgttttactcggctttcgagatggaaacgaatcaaagacaaatacgggagtgtgaatgtatcttgcacagt 4000
aaacctacagaagaatgagccgaagaagcttaccccttgcattttatgccttcacacttactagaactgtcac

3924

3944

3998

3929

SmaI

AvaI

BamI

EcoRII

acccgggttacaaagtttgtggcttggatcattaccaatcgattagccaaatacactggaaatgaccaggaattatta 4080
tggcccaatgtttcaaacccgagacctagtaatggttagccaaatcggtttatgtgacctttactggtccttaataat

4002

4057

4068

4002

BsrI

MstII

MboII

caactaaactggacatagaagtggaaacacgtcaaaagcgaaagaaatgattgttatacggtacaaaataaaaaacca 4160
gttgatttgacctgtatcttcaactttttcgatttactaaacaaatgcctgtttatattttggt

4088

4094

4105

AvaII

StyI

NcoI

AccI

Dsal

BsrI

SfaNI

MfaI

DraI

gaactgtacccatggccatgtactaagaaaaaggaaatgttttcgtatgccaacaaatgttgcattgtccatcaatgtct 4240
cttgcacatgggtaccaggcatctgattttttccatacaacaaatcggtttttcaacgagaacgaggagtacaga

4170

4177

4206

4228

4238

4170

4180

4170

4174

Fig. 1h

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	MboII	MfaI	DraI
tccactagataggagcataaaatcagagtaatcttcgttaatgtacggcaattggatcaataaccttgtttaaaattc aggtagatctatccctcgattttaagtcattagaagcaattaaacatgccgttaaccttagttatggaaacaaattttaag 4320	4273	4291	4311
	BspMI		
BstXI	SfaNI	PstI	
ccaagtcaatggcatcaactatcttacccagcacaataatcaatcaatctgcaggcacatcaaaacagggttcagact ggttcagttaccgtagttagagatgggtcggtatagttagttacgtccatgtgtatgttttgtccccaaagtctga 4400	4321	4332	4368
		4370	
	FokI	HphI	
gattctaaaggatagttcaaattttggatgagaagggtaaaaatcaatgaatttcatgtccatctcgattgtcaat ctaagatttccctatcaagtttaaaacctactttccacttttagtgacttaaagtaccaggtagagcctaacttagt 4480	4427	4437	4460
			4474
	Scal		
aagaaaaataggcagaatgtactctgtcgagtactgtaaacagaaaaatcgagaaaaatgagattgatattttttggat ttctttcatccgtttacatgagacagctcatgacattttgtcttttagctttactctaactataaaagaaaaacccta 4560	4510		
	MspI	BsaBI	PvuII
MboII	BsrI		NspBII
tagttggaggaatcagtttcatgtcaatgcaactgatctatcaaaaaactagcaactcagctggattcaaaagg atcaaccccttttagtcagaagtacgttacgttgcacctagatatagttttgtatcgttcagtcgaccataagtttcc 4640	4577	4593	4623
			4623
	BsaBI		
gagatttttatcccttaatggatctaaatccacatctcaatcttagttatctgggtttcatcagtagagattacaagat ctctaaacaaataggaaataccatagattttaggttagagttagatcaatagacccgaagttagtcattttcaatgttctca 4720	4662		
	SfaNI		
FokI	EcoRII		
ggatgcaattttccaaacctttttacctggcgagtccagatactatcctaaacattttgcaaaaaggagtggaaaaatca cctacgttaaaagggttggaaagaaatgaaccgtcaagtctatgataggatgtataataacgttttccctaaacccttttagt 4800	4721	4745	

Fig. 11

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aagaatccaaatgaaaaacactgaccccagaacaaaaacgattctttggaggggttaatttggaaactattgtctggagtggtggca 5440
ttcttaggttacttttgtgactgggggtcttgtttgtctaagaaaaacctccccatttaaccttgataaacgagagaccctcaccgt

<u>AciI</u> <u>NspBII</u> acctcagcacaaattacagcggcagtgcgtgggtgaagccaaaggcaggcaagatcagacattgaaaaactcaaggaaagc tgtagtcgtgttaatgtcgccgtcaacgagaccaggatcggttcgtccgttctagtcgttaacttttgagtcccttcg 5457	<u>BglI</u> <u>CacBII</u> 5480
--	---

HindII | MfeI | BbvI | Eco57I |
attatgtcaacaaggaaaatcggtccatcaattgcgagat taggttgtgaagcagcaggacttcagtttaggaattgcattta 5680
taatacagtgttcctttagcacggtagttaaacgcttaatccaaacacttcgtcgccgtaaagtcaatccattaaacgtaat

5606 5628 5651 5660
HphI
acacagcattactcagaatttacaaaacatattcggtgataacatagggatcatataaaggaaaaagggataaaattacaagg 5760
tgtgtcgtaatgagtcattttgtataagccactattgtatccctagtaatgttcttttccctattttaatgttcc
5744

5/14
SfaNI AcI I
| |
tatagcatcattataccgcacaaatatacagagatattcacaacatcaacagtgtataatatgatatttatgatctat 5840
atatcgtagtaatatggcgtgttatagtgtctataagtgttgtcaactattataactataaaatactagata
| |
5765 5775

3765	3770			
HphI	HindII	HphI	PstI	
tat t tacagaatcaataaagggtgagagtatagatgttgacttgaatgattactcaatcaccctccaaggcagactccct				5920
ataaaatgtcttagttat tccactctcaatatactacaacttgaacttactaatgaggtagtggtggaggttcagtctgaggga				
5860	5876	5898	5913	

Fig. 1k

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Fok I

MboII

Ksp632I

Earl

BspHI

8sm1

EcoRII

Pf1MI

0501

EBseRI

ccaagaaccgtggtaaaatcagacattgttccaaagatatgcatttgtcaatggaggagtggttgc当地tgc当地ataacaac 6240
ggttcttggcaccaatttagtctgtaaacaaggttctatacgtaaacagtacacctccaccacgtttaacatatgttg
| |
6168 6213

Bsp14071

Ms. I

NspI NspI

AFLIII 8col

Bc11

EconI

cacatgtacatgcaacggtatcggttaataagaatcaatcaaccacctgatcaaggagtaaaaattataacacataaagaat 6320
gtgtacatgtacgttgccatagccattatcttcgttagttggtggaactagttccctcattttaatattgtgtatttctta
|| || | . | .
6242 6252 6284
6242 6248 6286
6243
6245

Fig. 11

	SdI	MboI
	SacI	XbaI
MfeI	HgiAI	PleI
		BglII
		Ksp632I

acattaaacaattctgttgcactagatccaaattgacatatcaatcgagctaaataaggccaaatcagatctagaagagtc 6480
 tggtaattttgttaagacaacgtgaacttaggtttactgtatagttagctcgagttattccggtttagtctagatcttcag
 6429 6446 6446 6446 6446 6446 6473 6449 6476 6473

	SfaNI

aaaagaatggataagaaggtaaaatcaaaaactagatccatggaaattggcatcaacttagcaccacaatcataattg 6560
 ttttcttacctattttccagtttagtttttagttaaggtaacctttaaaccgttagtttagatcgtgggttagtattaaac
 6532

VspI		
AseI		EcoRI

ttttgataatgataattatattgtttataatttaatgttaacgataattataattgcagttaagtattacagaattcaaaag 6640
 aaaaactattactattaaatataaaatattaaattacattgttattatattoacgtcaattcataatgtcttaagttttc
 6590 6590 6630

NdeI	BglII

agaaatcgagtggatcaaaatgataaaaccatatgtattaaacaaacaaatgacagatctatagatcattagatattaaat 6720
 tcttttagctacccatgtttactattttggatcataattgtttttactgtctagatatctagtaatctataatttttta
 6669 HN 6693

F end	HN start	

tataaaaaacttggaggtaaagttaacgcaattcaactctactcatataattgagaaaaaccacacaaaaatccaaat 6800
 atatttttggatccctcatttcatgcgttaagttgagatgagatataacattttgggttgcgttttaggttt
 6795

BsrI	SfaNI	StyI
		NcoI
		Dsal
		FokI

ccgagatggaaatacaggaagcacaccaatcacgggaaagatgcgtgttaatgagctggaaacatccatggctactcatggc 6880
 ggctctacccattatgacccatcggtgttagtgccttttctacgaccattactcgaccctttgttaggtaccgtgagtaccg
 6813 6839 6861

Fig. 1m

6864
 6864
 6864 MsII
 HphI EcoRII MboII
 | | |
 aacaagatcaccaacaagataacatataattatggacaataatcctgggttattatcaatagtttcatcatagtgt 6960
 ttgttctatgtgggtgttctatgtatataataccgttattaggaccacaataatagttatcagaagttagtatacga
 | | |
 6888 6925 6945
 VspI BsrDI 6949
 AseI |
 |
 aattaattccatcaaaagtgaaaaagccatgaactatgtctacaagacgtaaacaatgagttatggaagttacagaaa 7040
 ttaatttaaggtagttttcacttttcgggtacttagtaacgatgtctgcattttactcaaaataccctcoatgttt
 |
 6962 6996
 6962
 VspI
 AseI
 SfaNI SspI PstI
 | | |
 agatccaaatggcatcgataatattatgtatctaaatacagtcaagggtgaatacaaggcttcttacaatcagagtcat 7120
 tctaggtttaccgttagcctattataattactagattatgtcagtcctcacttatgttccgaagaatgttaagtctcagta
 | | |
 7052 7061 7114
 7064
 7064
 EcoRV
 |
 gtccagaattataaccgatcatcattgacacaacaaatgtcggtttaggaaattcattatgtgaaattacaattaggaa 7200
 caggcttaatataatggctatagtaactgtgtttacagcctagaatcccttaagtaatcactttaatgttaatccct
 |
 7138
 Cac8I
 AciI
 SfaNI DraI MspI SfaNI
 | | |
 tgataatcgagaagtgcctccacaaagaataacacatgtatgcggcataaaacctttaatccagatgatttggagat 7280
 actatttagctttcacggagggtttcttattgtgtactacgcccgtatttggaaatttaggtctactaaaaaccccta
 | | |
 7238 7255 7262 7278
 7241
 7241
 MboII
 |
 gcacgtctggtcttccatcttaatgaaaactccaaaaataagtttaatgccccccgggattattagctatgccaacg 7360
 cgtgcagaccagaaggtagaaattactttgggtttttatccattacggccccggccctaataatcgatacggttgc
 |
 7291

Fig. 1n

Fig. 10

BsmI	BsrI	SmaI	BsmAI	SfaNI	StyI
7843	7862	7871	7887	7901	7913
HindII					
FokI	HindII		Eco57I	EcoRV	
7932	7955		7985	7999	
7937					
BsmAI	BsrI		BglII	BglII	
8008	8019		8058	8075	
StyI					
NcoI			FokI		
EcoRII	Dsal				
8177	8195		8219		
8195	8195				
8195					
SfaNI					
BsaBI		PlaI		BsrI	
8243		8294		8318	
8243					

gagaatgcaatctgcaacacaactgggtgtccggggaaaaacgcagagaaggctgcaatcaggcatctcatatgtccgggt 7920
 ctcttacgttagacgttgtgtgaccacaggccctttgcgtctctgacgttagtccgttagatcaggaaaccaa
 7843 7862 7871 7887 7901 7913

 ttcagacagaaggatggtaactccattattttgttgacaagggtcaactcaattccaaagctgaaggatggacga 8000
 aagtctgtttccaccaggtaataacaacaactgttcccaattttagtttaggtttcgacttccataacctgct
 7932 7955 7985 7999

 7937

 tatccatgagacaaaattactgggggtcagaaggaaaggctactttctacttaggttaacaagatctatataatacaagatct 8080
 ataggtactctgttttaatgaccccccagttttcccttccgttagatccatttttagatataatatgttctaga
 8008 8019 8058 8075

 acaagggtggcatagcaaggtaataattgtatattgtttagttagatataaaaatggacatggca 8160
 tggtaaccgtatcgtaatgttaatccattttactataatgacttaatgtcaactatatttttacctgtaccgt

 taatgtctatcaagaccaggaaacaatgaatgtccatggggacattttatgtccaggatggatgtataacaagagtatata 8240
 attacacgtatgtttctggccctttgttacttacaggtacccctgttaagtacgggttacctatataattgtccctcatatat
 8177 8195 8219
 8195
 8195

 ctgatgcataatccactcaatcccacaggaggattttgttcatctgtcatattagactcgaaaaatcgagagtaaacccaa 8320
 gactacgtatagggttaggttgggttccctcgtaacacagttagacagtataatctgagcgttttagctctcatttgggt
 8243 8294 8318
 8243

Fig. 1p

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FokI Bali Cac8I gtcataacttactcaacatcaactgaaaggtaaacgagctggccatccgaaaacaaaactctcagctggatataaac 8400 cagtattgaatgagttgttagttgactttcccatttgctcgaccggtaggctttgtttgtgagagtcgacacctataatgttg 8359 8361 8365 BbvI aacgagctgcattacacactataacaaaaggatattttcatatagtagaaaataatcataaaagcttagacacatcc 8480 ttgctcgacgtaatgtgtatattttccatataacaaaagtataatcatctttatatttagtattttcgaatctgtgttaagg 8464 PstI BbvI aacctctgttgttcaaaaacagagatccaaaaagctgcagttaatcataatataccataatatgtatataccatata 8560 ttggataacaacaagttttgtctctaagggttttcgacgtcaatttagtattttgtattatacataattggatagat 8514 8515 SphI NspI Cac8I HN end L start L atacaagtataatgataatcagcaatcagacaatagataaaaagaaaaataaaaaactttaggagaaaaatgc 8640 tatgttcatatactatcattatgtcttagtctgttatctatttcttttatatttttgaatcctcggtttagcagag 8633 8633 8633 HphI Tsp45I gaaaatggacactgaatctaacaatggcactgtatctgacatactctatcctgagttcaccttaatttcctatcg 8720 cttttacctgtgacttagttgttaccgtgacatagactgtatgagataggactcacagtggaaattaaaggatagcaa 8698 8699 AccI MsII PleI aagggtaaaaatgcacaattacacactattatgagtctaccacagccttacgatatggatgacgactcaatactgttat 8800 ttcccatttatcggttaatgtgtgataatactcagatgggtcggaatgtatccatactgtgagttatgtatcaata 8744 8753 8755 FokI PleI SpeI 8777 8784 8792
--

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Mspl AseI | MboII | 9120
gattaatgtgtatcgaaattagcctcaaaaaatgatggaaagcaattatgatcttaatgaagaattaaataatataatcaa
ctaattacacgatagcttaatcgagtttttactacccctcgtaataactagaattacttcttaattattatatagtt
| 9099 | 9105
9042 9105
9042 9105

9105
XcmI | MboII |
aagt tcacacaacctataaatcagataaatggtataatccattcaaaaacatggttcactatcaagttatgatatgagaaga 9200
ttcaagtgtgttggatatttagtctat taccatatttagttaagttttgcaccaagtgtatgtttcataactataactctct
9159 | | 9196

BcgI	Tsp45I	EbsI	MboII
9203	9222	9258	9266
ttgcaaaaagctcgaaatgaggtcacttttattatggggaaagatataacttgttagaagaccagaagaattttcttatt 9280			
aacgttttcgagctttactccagtgaaaaattatacccccattctaaatatttgaacaatcttctggctttcttaaagaataa			
		9258	9266
		9258	9266

Fig. 1r

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FokI	SspI		
9285	9302		
Tsp45I	NspI		
9364	9396		
		EcoRV	
		9506	
BspHI	DraI		
9548	9581		
XbaI	Clal		
9621	9629		
		FokI	
		SfaNI	
		9740	
		9741	
BbvI	VspI		
9765	AseI		
Bsp1407I	9822		
	9822		

gatacatccagaattggttiataatattagataaaacaaactataatggttatcttaattactcctgaatttagtattgccgt 9360
ctatgttaggtcttaaccaaaaattataatctattttgtttgatattaccaatagatataatgaggacttaatcataacggca

9285 9302

attgtgacgttagtgtgaaggccgatggaaataaagtgcattgtgcttaatgttagatccaaaattacaatctatgtatcagaaa 9440
taacactgcattcaacttccggctaccttataattcacgtacacgattcaatcttaggttttaatgttagatatacatagttt

9364 9396

ggcaataatctgtgggaagtgatagataaaattgtttccaaattatgggagaaaagacatttgtgtatcattattaga 9520
ccgttatttagacacccttcactatctatttaacaaaggtaataccctctttctgttaactacactataactaaatct

9506

accacttgcattatcttaattcaactcatgcattgttaaacaattaaaggggagcttttttaatcatgtgttatccg 9600
tggtaaactgtatagagattaaagtttgagttacttaggacaatttgttaattccccctcgaaaaaaatttagtacacaaataggc

9548 9581

agatggaaattgatatttgaatctagagaatcgattaaagaatttctgagtttagattacattgataaaatcttagatata 9680
tctacccttaactataaacttagatctcttagtaatttcttaaagactcacatctaatgttaactattttagaatctata

9621 9629

tttaataatctacaatagatgaaatagcagagattttcttttttagaacattggcatcctccattagaggctag 9760
aaattatttagatgttatctactttatcgctctaaagagaaaaatcttgtaaacccttaggaggtaatctccgatc

9740
9741

tattgcagcagaaaaatggatataatgtatattggaaacaattaaattgacactataataatgtcatgta 9840
ataacgtcgcttttcaatctttatatacatataaccctttgttaatttaaactgtgataattttacagtagat

9765
Bsp1407I

9822
9822

Fig. 1s

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Bsp1407I

MboII Tsp45I BclI

9841 9900 9911

9846

EcoRI NdeI

EcoRV

9924 9959 9964

MboII BsmAI

10041 10076

BsrI SfaNI SfaNI MboII

10093 10113 10140 10156

10141

BsaBI BsrI

10194 10231

SspI PstI

10254 10297 10300

BsmAI AccI

10350 10400

10396

Fig. 1t

			<u>Bst</u> <u>II</u> <u>07I</u>
A <u>II</u> <u>II</u>		D <u>s</u> <u>AI</u>	A <u>cc</u> <u>I</u>
gtaaaaggagagatgtaaattacttaagagatataacaaccataataatcaggagtccacggataatgaagtatacaa 10480 cattttccctctacttaatgtaaattctctaaattgttggatagttatgtccctaaagggtccatattacttcataatgtt 10422 10458 10473 10473			
			<u>M</u> <u>b</u> <u>II</u>
taattctaaaagtcatacagatgtttaaaaacccataataaaataaaggtaatctcaattttgtctctaatcagaaaataaa 10560 attaagattttcagttatgtctactagaattttggatgttattttatcttagatgtaaacagaagatgttttagtt 10494 10542			
E <u>co</u> <u>RI</u>	H <u>ind</u> <u>II</u>	B <u>s</u> <u>m</u> <u>AI</u>	<u>B</u> <u>gl</u> <u>II</u>
agaaaatttgaattcaagtcaacggatatttacoatgtggatacgagactgtggatgtttttctaaacaacagatctaaa 10640 tctttaaacttaaggccatgtgcctataaaatgttactaccatgtctgacactcgacaaaagatgtttgtctagatgtt 10569 10577 10605 10631			
			<u>S</u> <u>s</u> <u>I</u>
	B <u>s</u> <u>a</u> <u>II</u>	B <u>st</u> <u>XI</u>	
aaatactgtcttaattggagatgtaaatcaacagcttattttggagaaacttgcaaccataattttggatcaataaattt 10720 tttatgacagaataaacctctatacttagttgtcgagataaaccttttgaacgttggttataaaacctaattttatcaa 10660 10697 10700			
			<u>H</u> <u>ph</u> <u>I</u>
gtttaaatggttacacccctcgcttgaaggaaagtacaatctatgttaggtgtatccctattgtccctccatcagataaggaaac 10800 caaaatccaatgtgggagcagaacttccttcatgttagatcacatccactaggataacaggaggtagtctattcccttg 10767			
	H <u>ph</u> <u>I</u>		
atatacattagaggatcacccctgattctggatttatgttcataacccaaagggggtatagaaggatttatcaaaaa 10880 tatatagttaatctccctatgtggactaaagacccaaatacaagtattgggttctccccatatcttcctaaacagttttt 10817			
			<u>P</u> <u>v</u> <u>u</u> <u>II</u>
		<u>N</u> <u>s</u> <u>p</u> <u>B</u> <u>II</u>	
	B <u>b</u> <u>v</u> <u>I</u>		<u>B</u> <u>s</u> <u>r</u> <u>DI</u>
ttgtggacactcatataaagtgcataacatctagcagctgttagaaataggcgtaagggttaactgcataatggttcaagg 10960 aacacccctgtgagttatgcgttatgttagatcgatcgacaaatcttacccatgcgttaccaaggttcc 10917 10947			
10918 10918			

Fig. 1u

AciI | SexAI
 |
 ccgcattagctgatattaaaagatttattttaggcgaacctttagaccgaagtgtctttataggattatgaatcaagaa 11600
 ggcgttaatcgactataattttctaaataattccgcttggataatctggcttcacaagaaatacctaaataacttagtttt
 | 11521 | 11600
 PleI
 HphI
 EcoRII Bsrl Eco57I MslI
 | | | |
 ccaggtgagtcatttttggactgggcttcagaccatattcatgcaatttaccacaaatctcaaaatataaccactat 11680
 ggtccactcagtagaaaaaaacctgaccgaaagtctggtagaagttacgttaaaatgggttagagttttatattggtgata
 | | | | 11601 11623 11629 11638
 11604
 11607 HphI
 |
 gataaaaaataacagcaagaaatgtattacaagattcaccgaatccattattatctggattattcacaaatacaatga 11760
 ctattttatattgtcgttcttacataatgttctaaatggcttaggtataatagaccataaagtgtttatgttact
 | | | | 11718
 MboII
 MboII MboII XbaI
 | | | |
 tagaagaagatgaagaatttagctgagttcttgcattggacaggaaggtaattcccttagagtgcacatgatattctagat 11840
 atctttttttacttttaatcgactcaagaactaccgtgtccctccattaaaggatctcaacgtgtactataagatcta
 | | | | 11763 11772 11834
 11766
 BseRI
 |
 aattcttcacaggaatcagaaatgtatagctggaaatgttagatacgacaaaatctctaaattcgggttggcataaaatag 11920
 ttaagagagtgtccttagtcttacgatatcgaccttacaatctatgctgttttagagattaaagccccaccgtatttatac
 | | | | 11920
 aggaggactgacatacagtttgttgaggaaaatcagtaattacgatctagtaaaatgtaaaactaaatggactttgc 12000
 tccctctgactgtatgtcaaaacaactcccttttagtcatatagtctatgttatactttgtatttcattcctgaaaacg
 | | | |
 HgaI
 MboII AccI BsrDI
 | | | |
 gacttaattgtaaaggcacaaaaatcaggatgttttcggtagaccttgcatacgatggcgtaaaaaatgtgg 12080
 ctgatttaacattcgctatttttagtccataacttctatacacaaggccatctggaaacgatatcgtaacgcagttttctacacc
 | | | | 12030 12045 12061
 12065

Fig. 1w

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attcatttatcaggaggaaggatgataagtggactgaaaacacctgatccattttagaatttactatctgggtgataataac 12160
 taagtaaatatgtcccttccttactatcaccgtgaacttttggacttaggttaatgtataatgatagacccactatttg
 12100 12149

	FokI		HphI
aggatcggAACATgtaaaaatgttattcttcagatggcACAAACCCatatacttggatgtatttaccggtaatatta 12240			
tcctagccttgtAACATtttatacaataagaagtctaccgtttgggtatatgaacctacataaaatggcccattataat			
12189 12190	12207	12217	12234

	Eco57I			
aaataggatcagcagAAACAGGTATATCATCATTGAGAGTTCTTATTGGATCAGTCACTGATGAGAGATCTGAGGCA 12320		BstXI	FokI	SspI
tttATCCTAGTCGTCTTGTCCATATAGTAGTAACTCTCAAGGAATAAAACCTAGTCAGTGACTACTCTCTAGACTCCGT				
12295	12297	12297	12309	

	MfeI			
caattggatatacaagaatcttagtaaacctgcAAAGCCGCAATAAGAATAGCAATGATATAACATGGGATTGG 12400	BspMI	AciI	BsrOI	
gttaaCCCTATATAGTTCTTGAATCATTGGACGTTTCGGCGTTATTCTTATCGTTACTATATGTAACCGTAAACC				
12321	12350	12361	12375	

	EcoRV	FokI	<u>StuI</u>		
taatgtgagatatcttggatggaggcctcacAAATAGCACAAACACGTGCAAAATTTCACACTAGATAGTCTCAAAATTG 12480	PmlI				
attactactctatagaacctacctccggagtgtttatcgttttgtgcacgtttaaatgtgatctatcagagttttaag	BsaAI				
12410 12418 12424	AfI _{III}				
	12444				
	12445				
	12445				

	AgeI			
taacaccggtagctacatcaacAAATTATCACACAGATTAAGGATAGTGCACCCAGATGAAGTTCTCCAGTACATCA 12560		BsrI		
attgtggccatcgatgttagttttaaatgtgtctaaattccatgacgttgggtctacttcaagaggcatgttagt		Gsul		
12485				
		12548		
				12550

Fig. 1x

			Eso3II
	NspI	AflIII	BsmAI
MsII			BsaI BsaBI
ttgatttaggtcagcagatccataacaatgtccaatgataacatgtctatcaaggaagtaatgagaccaaagataccaa			12640
aactaatcccagtcgtctaatgttacaggttactattgtacagatagtccctcgattactctggttctatgtt			
12581	12601	12624	12633
	12601	12624	
		12624	
HpaI		SspI	
HindII		BstBI	MboII
tcttatttatcaacaaataatgttaacaggattaatgtttcgaatatttttagattagaagaaaccacaggacaca			12720
agaataaaatgttttattacaaattgtcctaatccacaaaagctataaaataaaatctaatttttttggtgtccgtgt			
12662	12681	12702	
12662	12685		
BsgI		VspI	AccI
MsII	SfNI	MboII	AseI PleI
accccatagttatgcattgcacatagaagatgagtgttgcataaagaaagtttaatgtatgacatattaaatccagag			12800
ggggatcaatacgttagacgttatcttactcacoacataattttttcaaaatactactcgtataatttaggttc			
12725	12734	12747	12789 12798
			12789 12800
VspI	KpnI	BsrBI	
AseI	BanI	AcI	
tctacattttagaaatttttagtaccctgaaagtaatgaaattttatgataaaagaccgcctcaaggacgtggacttac			12880
agatgtatcttaatttaatccatggactttcattacttadataaaactattttctggcgagtccctgcacctgaatag			
12812	12820	12858	
12812	12820	12858	
MfeI	FokI	NspI	
aaaacttatggttattaaagatcattttacacaattttgatgatgaaattttgggtgatactgacatcatatgcattt			12960
tttgaataccatattttcttagtaagaatgttttaactataactttaaaccctactatgactgtatgtacgttaaa			
12913	12932	12950	
AhdI	Tsp45I		BsrDI
caatatgtactgcaatttacaaatgcagacactatgtcacaatttagatcgagataactttaaagagataatgtcatgca			13040
gttatacatgacgttaatgttatcgctgtgatacgtgttaatctatgtatgtatgtatgtacgtttttcttattatcgttaacgt			
12987	12995		13034

Fig. 1y

Fig. 1z

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Fig. 1aa

			PstI
NspI		BspMI	
NheI		AvaiI	
Cac8I	SfaNI	PpuMI	
14087	14100	14111	
14087		14112	
14091		14114	
		14116	
HindII	XmnI	Eco57I	Tsp45I
14164	14177	14188	14226
14180			
Scal	XcmI	BsmI	BsmAI
14252	14271	14298	141304
		141304	
			XmnI
			MboII
			14385
			14388
MslI		FokI	
14406		14441	
XbaI			
14496			

agctatgtcatgttatgtatgccacattaggaccgtcagtttaattataattccgtttgaatataacatgtaa 14160
 tcgatacgatcgataactacgtgttaatctggacgtcaattataatattaaaggccaaacttatattgtctacatt
 14087 14100 14111
 14087 14112
 14091 14114
 14116

ttggtaacgagaattgaaatattcccttcagaggtatcattagtaggtaaaaattaggaatgtgacacagatctt 14240
 aaccagggtgtcttaactttataagggaagtctccatagtaatcatccatttttaatccttacactgtgtctaggaa
 14164 14177 14188
 14180

aatagggtaaaagtactgtcaatggaaatccaaattcaacatggataggaaatatggaaatgcgagacgttaatatggag 14320
 ttatcccatttcatgacaagttaacctttaggtttaaagtgtacctatccttataaccttacgtctgcaattataactc
 14252 14271 14298 141304
 141304

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 14385
 14388

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 14406 14441

atcaactccgaattggcttogaatactttatctatataaggttatattggaaaggattgaagtataatataacttca 14560
 tagtgaggcttaaccagatcttataggatataatccatttctacattcatattatgtaaatttgaag
 14496

Fig. 16b

29/34

Fig. 1cc

15017

Fig. 1dd

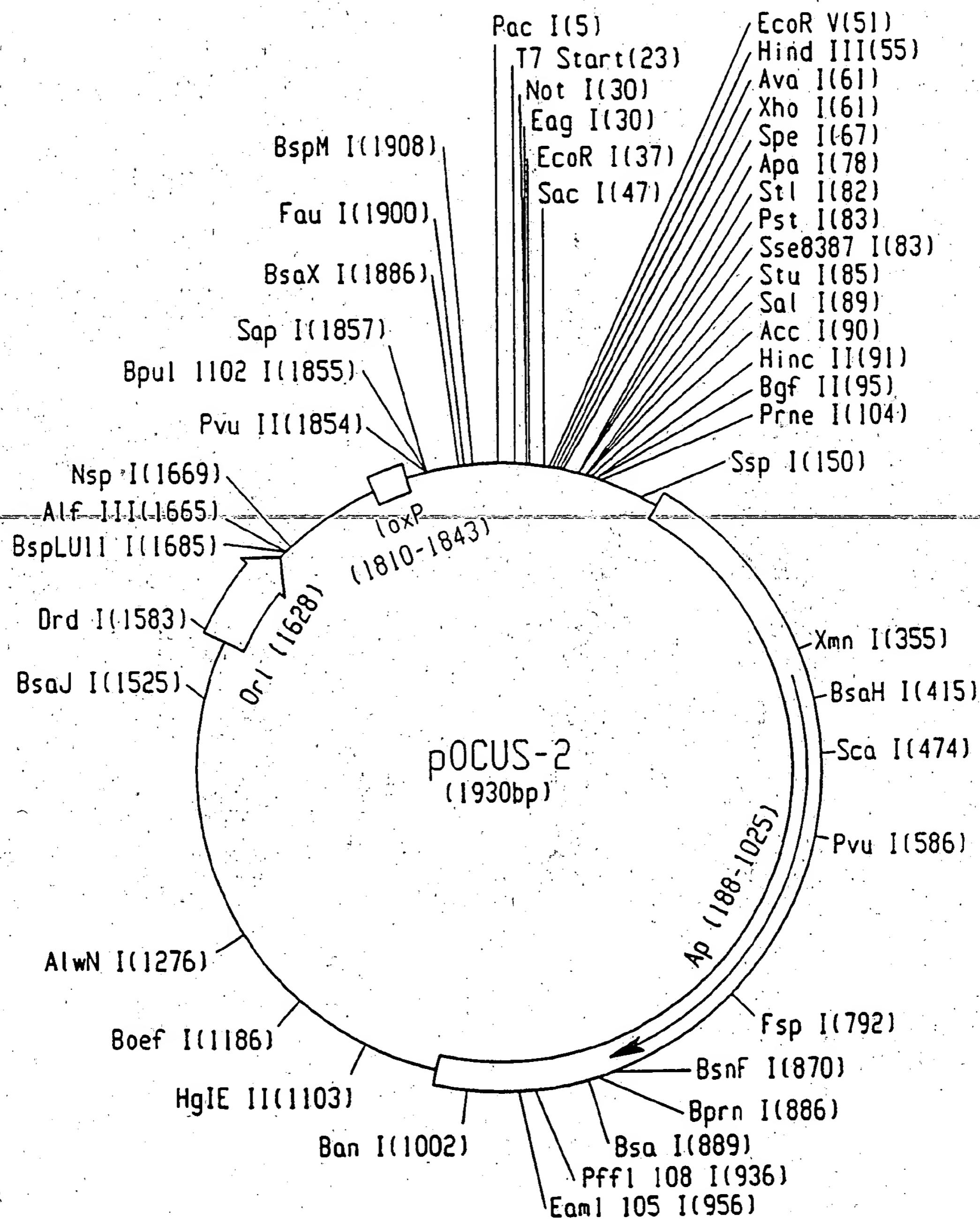


Fig. 2

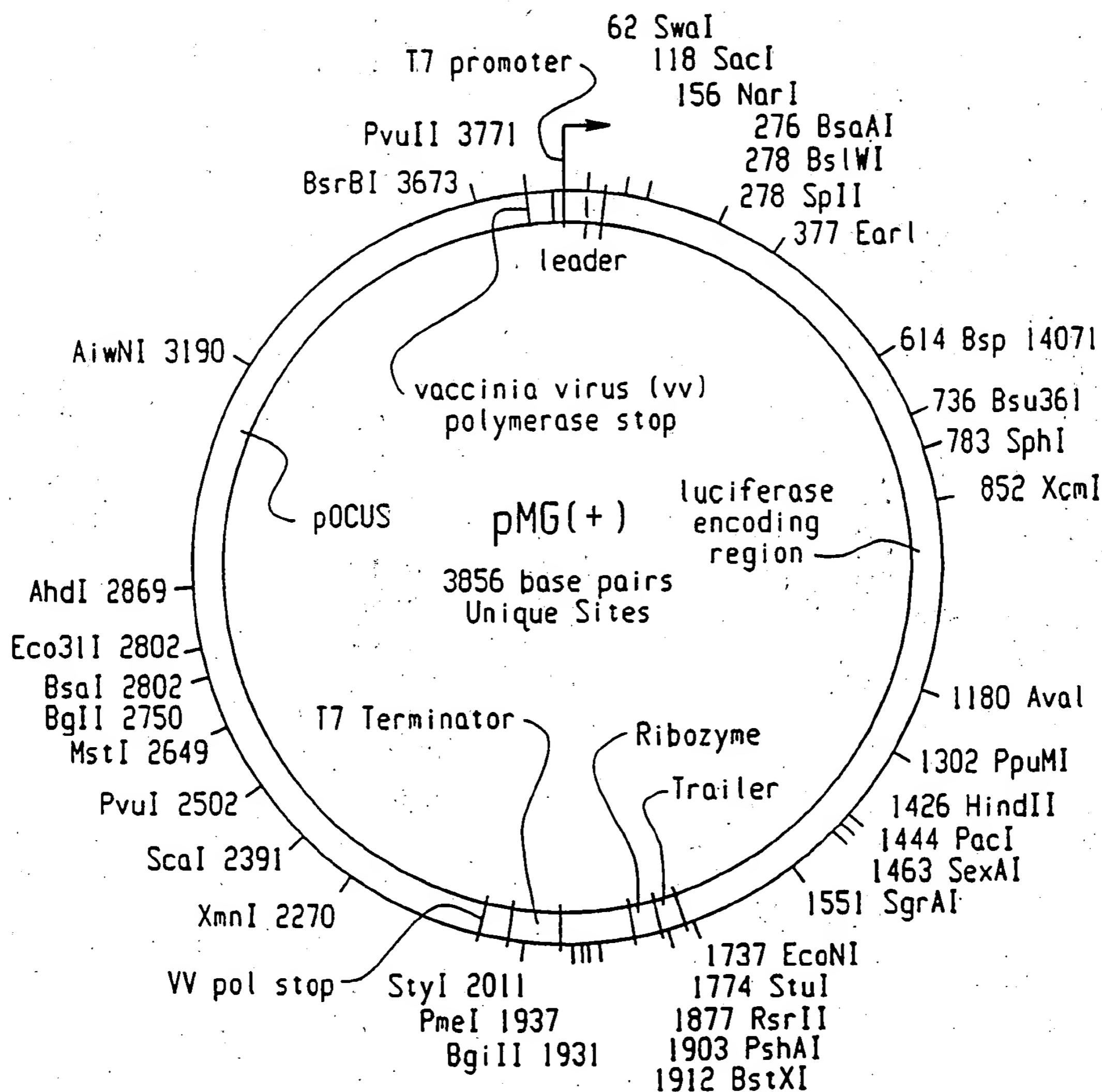


Fig. 3

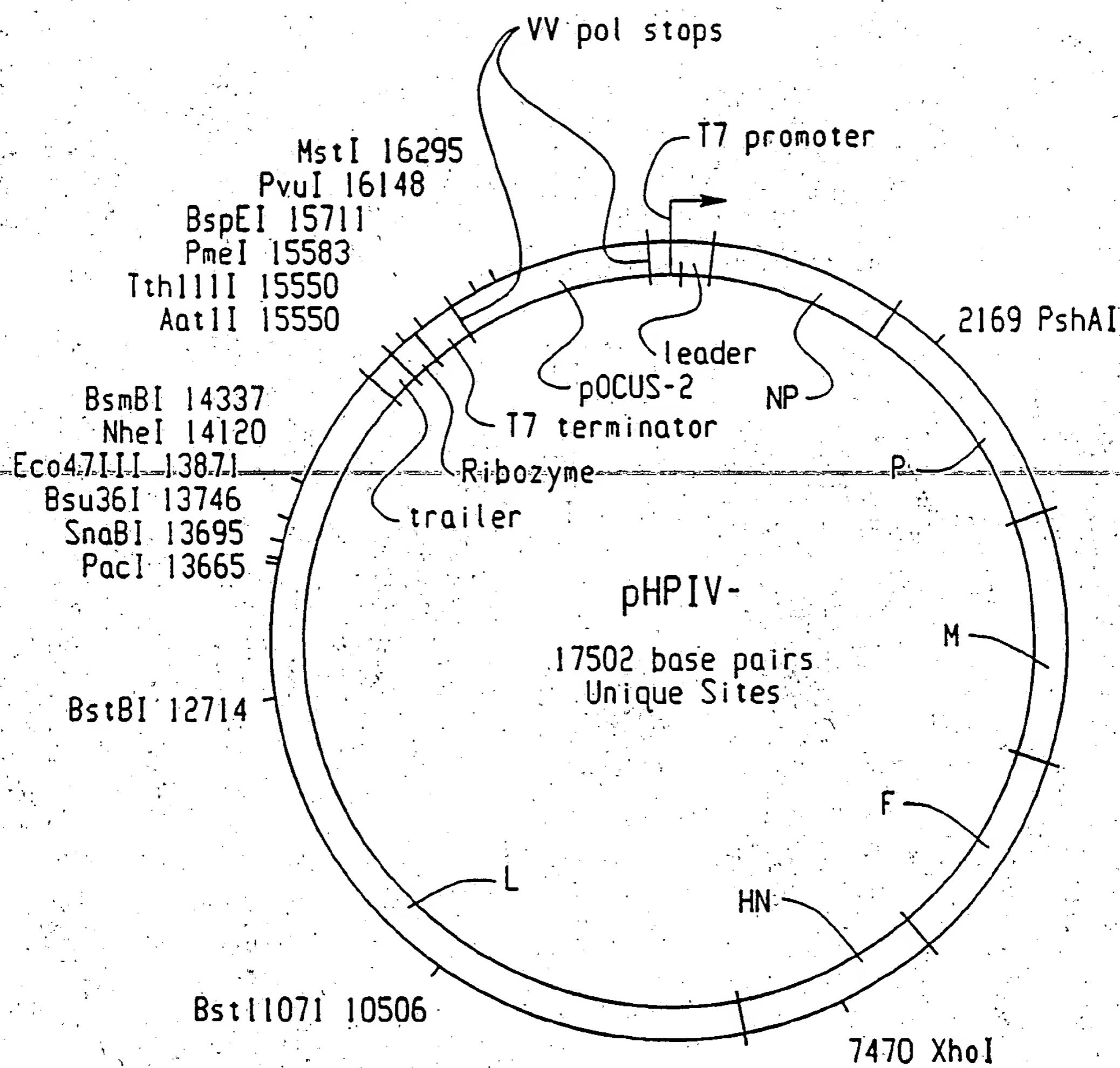


Fig. 4

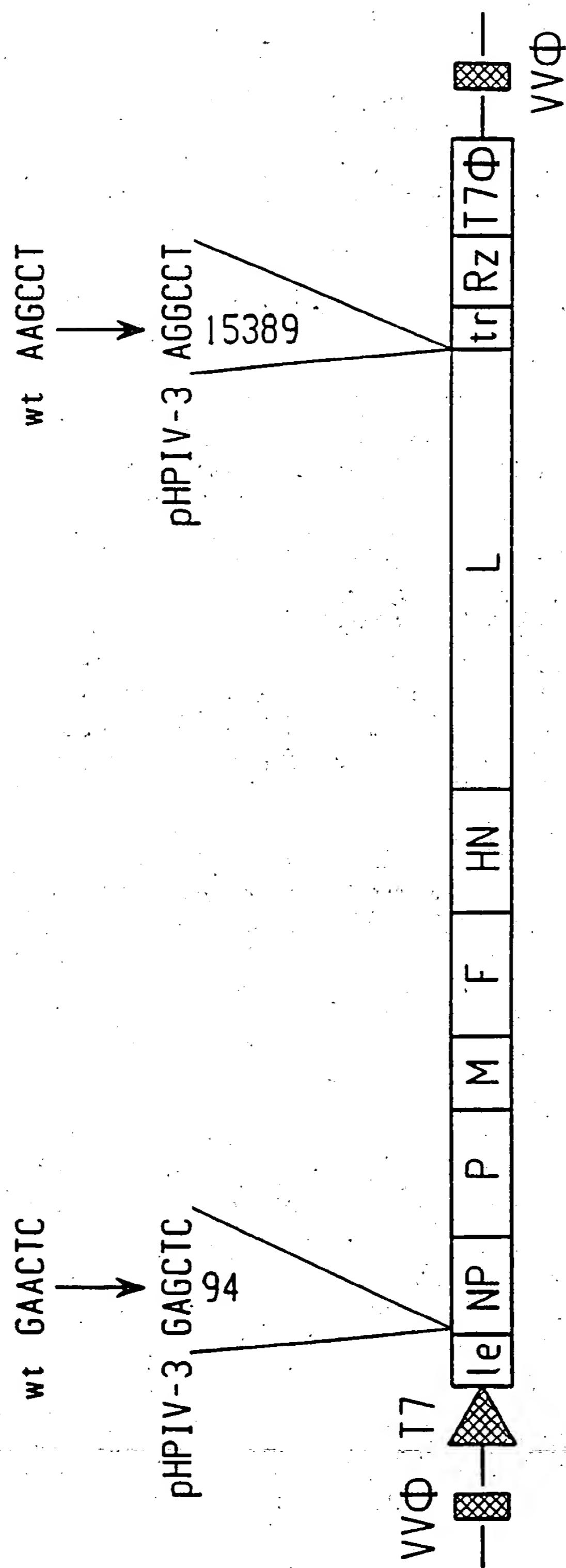


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/09270

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C07H 21/04; C12P 19/34; C12N 5/06, 5/08

US CL :536/23.72, 24.1; 435/91.1, 91.51, 325, 367

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.72, 24.1; 435/91.1, 91.51, 325, 367

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GARCIN et al. A Highly Recombinogenic System for the Recovery of Infectious Sendai Paramyxovirus From cDNA: Generation of a Novel Copy-Back Nondefective Interfering Virus. 1995, Volume 14, No. 24, pages 6087-6094, see the entire document.	1-20
Y	KATO et al. Initiation of Sendai Virus Multiplication From Transfected cDNA or RNA with Negative or Positive Sense. Genes to Cells. June 1996, Volume 1, pages 569-579, see the entire document.	1-20
Y	EP 0,702,085 A1 (AKZO NOBEL N.V.) 20 March 1996 (20/03/96), see the entire document and especially page 2, column 1, line 1, through page 4, column 6, line 34.	1-20

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

• Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
• "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
• "B" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
• "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
• "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"A"	document member of the same patent family
• "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 JULY 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 SEP 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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BRENDA BRUMBACK

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/09270

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/09270

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

DIALOG: Medline, BIOTECH, Conf. Papers, Euro, Japio, WPI, APS
search terms: genome, antigenome, RNA, DNA, cDNA, polymerase, promoter, ribozyme, T7, plasmid, parainfluenza, HPIV, paramyxovirus, L protein, P protein, NP protein, transfect?, mutat?

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-12, drawn to a recombinant HPIV clone and a method of using.

Group II, claims 13-17, drawn to a host cell for producing a recombinant HPIV clone.

Group III, claims 18-20, drawn to a method of introducing a site-specific mutation into the genome of HPIV.

The inventions listed as Groups I-III do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The inventions are separate products, with different technical features. Rule 13.2 does not provide for multiple products.